VOL. XVI.

WASHINGTON. D. C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

NO. 241.

THE SOUTH.

THE MADNESS OF THE HOUR A MOB SPIRIT PREVAILS

MEN OSTRACIZED

AND WHITE LEAGUERS

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN ADOPTED

Z. B. VANCE'S WHITE RIDERS Republican Meetings Interrupted

RUFFIANS PAID FOR BRUTAL WORK JUDGE HANCOCK'S STANDING IN TEXAS

DISADVANTAGES OF A UNION RECORD

THE ISSUE SQUARELY MADE NECESSITY FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

NORTH CAROLINA

The Mississippi Plan Tried on-Insults to Judge Settle-Vance Abetting the Ku-Klux -The Stars and Stripes Detested-Desperate Means Determined on.

(Special to the National Republican.) RALEIGH, Sept. 3 .- Thos. B. Keogh, chairman of the Kepublican State committee, today received a detailed report of the assault made upon Judge Settle while attempting to speak on Friday night last at Charlotte, N. C., the home Z. B. Vance. Vance's friends hearing that the Republicans would screnade Judge Settle at his hotel, assembled in front of the house and took possession of the street and sidewalk. When the head of the processicn of Republicans, headed by a band, approached they were halted and kept at a distance by the rioters and intolerant Democrats. Judge Settle appeared upon the hotel steps escorted by Col. Wm. R. Myers, one of the leading men of Charlotte, who wished to introduce Settle to the crowd. Their appearance was greeted with jeers, hisses, hooting and all borts infernal yelling, which was kept

up incessantly until they withdrew. The mayor of the city and the police force were on the ground, but took no steps to arrest or disperse the Ku-Klux crowd, who, by their yelling and hooting, denied free speech to one of the most honored citizens of the State simply because he is a Republican. Charlotte is celebrated for its recklessness and otter want of teleration of anything that is Republican. The town authorities even deny the privilege which the Stars and Stripes may float on the breeze with the names of Hayes and Wheeler. It is the home of Vauce, and he was in the city while his friends were hooting and hissing his competitor. Many ask why it is that Vance prevail on them to desist from these outrages on his honored opponent. This is the fourth time the Vance and Tilden men have attacked and insulted Judge Settle during the joint canvass, and the conclusion is that he countenances them. The Ku-Klux begin to show their teeth. They are becoming desperate, and it is evident that Vance himself is growing desperate. Quiet as North Carolina has been for some years, such conduct as Vance's friends were guilty of at Charlotte, Statesville, Salem and Jonesboro' will necessitate the stationing of troops in this State beyond doubt. If Vance winks at outrages and assaults, it will be for the purpose of giving his friends the word to oppress, intimidate and keep from the polls by

SOUTH CAROLINA.

four means all Republican voters.

Democratic Tactics-Proscription of Northern Men-The Mississippi Plan Inaugurated -S. J. T.'s Money Circulating. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1, 1876.

Correspondence of the National Republican. These are exciting times. What between the acrid and bitter spirit of the political contest and the threatened revolt against Whipper and Moses, the two new judges, who ex pected to take their sents on the 26th ultimo this city has been in a state of ferment such as has not been seen here since Secession hall rocked with the glad tillings that South Carolina had struck the first blow for Southern freedom. The torch-light procession at the ratification meeting held here the night of the 25th ultimo, to ratify the nomination of Hampton and his Confederate staff, was A TERRIFIC AFFAIR

for Charleston, if one can only believe all he reads in the papers. One paper puts the num-ber at the modest figure of 10,000, while the other places it at between 15,000 and 20,000. The truth is, there were about 2,000 all told, men and boys, the latter comprising about two thirds of the entire procession. Their torchlights, banners, transparencies and fire works genuity, and their abundance spoke well for the Democratic corruption fund, which, rumor says, has been largely scattered through this

wails of poverty that have gone forth from this State during the past three or four years. the howls at Radical extravagance moans over Democratic penury and want, he is at a loss to reconcile the real with the fancied. If the Democrats are in such a state of bankruptcy as their public speakers de-clare they are from Kadical persecution in the shape of levying taxes, how did they manage to scrape together so much money as they ex pended the other night in paying homage to

"SOUTH CAROLINA'S PAVORITE SON?" Let Sammy Tilden and his confreres answer This fund must be a very considerable one adging from the lavish manner in which their leaders expend it. I am told by a re-liable gentleman, just from Columbia, that the Democratic leaders there have more money now than he ever knew them to have

roughs into the country or, as the Democrats term it, "divide the time;" hire all the horses and mules for miles around for the same purpose, and even employ men to ride on the trains or on the ani-mals at so much per day, and in nearly every instance those who do this dirty work are

boys or young men under age.
This is what the chivalric Democracy of the proud old Palmetto State call free speech, free action and free thought. One thing I have observed above all others, and that is that the poor white element, with but few exceptions, is in almost as abject subjection to the will of the aristocrats as it was before the rebellion, when Democratic leaders would forcibly seize these men by the score, confine them in a "bull-pen" two or three days prior to the elecyou drive cattle to market. It was this ele ment, also, which did the assassin's work dur and pulled the cords, and their emissaries did the bloody work, and this they are doing now, but in a different way. At a Republican meet-ing held yesterday at a small country-place somewhere in the vicinity of Columbia, the WHITE-RIDERS ATTENDED IN FORCE.

er the leadership of one Haskell, a second Tombs lawyer, but chairman of the Demtic executive committee. They abused sublican speakers, and the great and Haskell condescended to tell one of

peaker retorted (and he was seemed imminent. This is Democratic "free speech" this boasted land of freedom. I am told by those who cught to know that this chivairle, high-toned Haskell, leader of the white roughs of Columbia and vicinity, and, by the grace of God, whose ways are past finding out, chairman of the Democratic party, has never failed to take his share of "Radical plunder" whenever opportunity presented it-self. He is now one of the commissioners of some sort of a claims commission, from which

with surprising regularity. I have just been shown a bill which this would be reformer and his partner put in against the city of Columbia in some petty case in which said firm acted as assistants to the city attorney. The bill only amounts to about \$1,700, and there were two or three other bills of the same character in the same suit, but none so outrageous as this. should be bankrupt when such Democratic cormorants are bleeding it all the time under the guise of "fees for professional services?" This man is now a blatant reformer, engineering the Hampton White-Line machine.

THE MISSISSIPPI SCHEME is being played here to the fullest extent. Col ored men are being discharged from work be-cause they refuse to vote the Democratic ticket, and appeals are made every day by the ticket, and appeals are made every day by the Democratic newspapers to refuse employment or patrongge to any but Democrats. This is a State, too, where freedom of opinion has been "claimed" to exist as fully as in any State in the North. The following extracts from the leading Hampton White-Line sheets tell their own story without comment from us:
"In hiring colored people for work of any kind we should always give preference to those who stand by us in the election, and we must know how they vote."

stand by us in the election, and we must know how they vote."
"Factories and mills along the Congaree and sometimes and mills along the congaree and sometimes are the conjection of the conjection of the later we get rid of the carpet-baggers. Help us

oust 'em."
"The Slour,' 'hostiles' and 'assassins' are up and doing in this portion of South Carolina. Let the tribes to the east of us do as well, and there'll be little to fear." be little to fear."

"There are colored and white Republicans carrying on business in this city who are entirely dependent on white Democrats for a living. Shall Democrats continue to warm the vipers?"

—Columbia (S. C.) Register.

"It is the duty of Democrats to give employment to those who are working with thom in their efforts to redeem the State."—Charleston Journal of Commerce.

The foregoing are but a sample of the kind of advice given out daily in this extremely "tolerant" State. Northern men of Republican proclivities who have a desire to invest their capital in the South can learn from these extracts the character of the reception they would meet with should they come here. It is the constant talk in the hotels, on the streets or in the cars, and I have yet to go to the first place where I do not bear abuse of Northern men. You can bear the words "carpet-bagger st almost every street corner, but an expres ion is fast coming into use in this city, it tended to be still more obnoxions, and that is to brand all men from the North as

"TANKEES." The Northern men that I have seen are very few who do not take pride in the fact that they were born North, and belong to the "everlast-

ng Yankee nation." I shall go from here to attend the grand opening of the Democratic campaign in the northern part of the State, when the "favorite son of South Carolina." Wade Hampton, is expected to lead off. Perhaps he will read his speech made in Tammany hall when Seymour was nominated to 1868, in which he declared the reconstruction acts "revolutionary and He claims now to be running a differ-

THE WHITE LINERS AT WORK. Special Correspondence of National Republ COLUMBIA, S. C., August 26, 1876. Last Sunday night Henry Dennis, colored, was riddled with bullets by White Liners in the northwestern part of Laurens save "Found dead; an inquest would be held." Did not mention the fact that he was killed by whites, and because he was a working Re-

The Democrats ride at night, beat, publican. The Democrats rice at high, oear, whip and kill Republicans to intimidate them before election. They openly assert they are going to carry this State if they have to go to the last ditch and lose the last drop of blood. This picture is not overdone.

P.

Special correspondence of the Natio

Texas Democracy-None but Ex-Confederates Need Apply-Judge Hancock's Union Record a Bar to Political Preferment.

CAR.] GALVESTON, TEXAS, Aug. 25, 1876. In this morning's Galveston News, the most influential Democratic journal in the Southwest, "A subscriber" propounds the following question: "Can I, as a well-wisher of Texas, vote for the Democratic nominee for Congress man when I am fully persuaded that it is capable of proof that the convention nominating him defeated John Hancock on the ground of his having been a Union man during the war!" &c. The News, in reply, does not deny that Hancock's record was the prime cause of his defeat, but weakly urges that it "was not the sole secret of the movement against him." It is well known to the News men and to every other intelligent citizen, Democrat and Repub-lican, in this Congressional district, that John Hancock's Union record was the all controlling motive for his defeat, and that had he been a rebel during the late war he would have been comminated without opposition. This was so calpable that Mr. Hancock's bosom friend and colitical manager, filled with chagrin, rose in he late convention and hotly proposed, in effeet, that a plank be placed in the Democratic platform to the effect that "henceforth the claims of no Union man shall be considered in making nominations for office in this district. This proposition being deemed "unwise," has been suppressed in the report of proceedings

by the Democratic newspapers.

It is also well known in Texas that had Judge Hancock been blessed with a clean Confederate record he would have been elected to the United States Senate instead of Gov. Richard Coke, who is to-day despised by one half of the Democrats of the State. During the time his name was being canvassed for the Senatorship a large number of the Democratic papers of this State boldly declared that Hanpapers of this State boildly declared that Han-cock was not a representative of Texas souti-ment; that the people of Texas were sees-sionists from principle, and although they had been overcome by superior force they have not been convinced of folly or wrong-doing. Those journals scorned the proposition, to place as a representative in the Senate a man not in har-mony with the sentiments of the recole, bemony with the sentiments of the people, be-cause it was claimed by Northern Democratic

papers and others expedient to do so.

Texas Democrats have never called in question the high character, great ability, or the eminent services rendered their State by Judge Hancock while in Congress. With these they are perfectly satisfied. Mr. Giddings, who has been nominated as

his successor, has been in Congress before from this district, and is known in Washington. So far as the writer is informed, he made a reputation at the Capital as being a very fine, magnificent animal, whose physical functions were perfect, and appetite in active, well-balanced play. Further than this it is not believed that he was distinguished from the mass of mankind. He probably never commanded the attention of above fitteen members in any speech on the floor of the House. On the other hand, Judge Hancock always received the full and respectful attention of both sides of the House whenever he arose to address it. But Hancock receives here little sympathy in his present humiliation from those who admired his course during the war. With his acumen and life-long residence in Texas, none knew better than he the unregenerated and unrelenting temper of the Texas Confederates. But he looked to their great numerical ma-jority, and their near rehabilitation as citi-zens after the close of the war, and his ambi-tion led him to cast his lot with them in the

hope and belief that he could reconcile them His character, talent and Union record enabled him to become a serious impediment to reconstruction and the early Republican administration in this State, and in this he made

the most of his opportunities.

When on the stump in New Hampshire, New York and elsewhere at the North he presented himself as a living evidence that the war spirit was dead at the South, and that there no longer remains any disposition here o discriminate against a man on account of his Union sentiments. Mr. Hancock knew he the few honors that the Texas Democracy have awarded him. He has paid dearly for all that he has received, and now the De-mocracy present him with a clean balance-sheet, showing bothing left to his credit, and Judge Democracy have lost an excellent campaign locument thereby, but the document as used by them was always fraudulent. VERITAS.

A Pesceful Campaign and Election. Attorney General Taft has written a letter

to district attorneys and United States marshals, instructing them to carry out the recent order of Secretary Cameron directing General Sherman to obey the spirit and letter of the Scott Lord resolution, passed by the House a few weeks ago. This resolution, it will be remembered, pledged the power of the Government to the protection of citizens, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, &c. Judge Taft's letter has been approved by the President, and will soon be made public. Its effect will be to prevent, by due legal force, the interruption of political meetings in the Southern States or elsewhere by armed bands of any kind, and to secure peace and quiet wherever turbulence is threatened during the pending campaign. A perusal of the telegrams and letters from the South, which are published elsewhere, show that decided action by the General Government is indispensable to preserve peace and order and prevent probable sacrifice of human life.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

The First New Bond. Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, has purchased registered bond No. 1 for \$5,000, on account of the subscription to the 41/2 per cent. funded loan of 1891. The amount paid by him was \$5,037.50 in gold. This, of course, is the first purchase made from the new syndicate, and evinces the patriotic spirit of the South Carolina Senator.

Coinage at the Mint. The following is the statement of the coinage executed at the United States mint in Hadelphia for the month of August :

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles. Trade dollars. Half dollars. Quarter dollars. Twenty cents. Dimes.	18,489 84,200 1,404,200 1,292,230 200 910,200	\$389,600 84,200 702,100 323,056 40 91,020
Total silver Five cents	1,691,000 310,000 220,000	1,230,410 15,50 2,20
Total base	530,010	17,700
Total for month	4,239,480	1,587,710

In the circular for Saturday, September 2, Messrs. Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, 7 New street, New York, say the syndicate to whom have been allotted the United States 436 per cent. loan have issued their circulars in their city and in London, the bonds being offered here at 100%, gold, and in London at 103%. To-day's advices by cable indicate that subscriptions are progressing favorably and that the loan is being placed as rapidly as was anticipated. The operations con-nected with these bonds have caused a marked line in the quotations of other United es bonds and have also caused a decline in the remium on gold, which fell to 109%, the lowest point reached since 1873.

Weekly Financial Exhibit.

The Treasury now holds \$338,373,850 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and \$18,723,000 to secure public deposits. The United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending Saturday were \$83,500. The United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending Saturday were \$533,500. national bank circulation outstanding is rency notes, \$323,818,462; gold notes, \$2,099,-

The receipts from internal revenue Saturday were \$428,280.46, and from customs \$393,822.01. The receipts of national bank notes for-

	week of last year, were:	эрован
1	1875. New York \$1,221,000	1876, \$1,059,00 1,685,0 379,0 27,0 11,0 983,00
	Total	\$4,174,00

The Naval Inspection at Port Royal. The forthcoming naval review at Port Royal has been tortured into something of more than the ordinary importance that belongs to it, and it can be authoritatively stated that it has been greatly exaggerated. The Atlantic station to that port for drill and in spection by the rear admiral commanding the station previous to their distribution among the West India islands. Secretary Robeson will not be at Port Royal this year. review took place a year ago. It was decidedly advantageous to the service. The inspection this year will be by Rear Admiral S. D.

Several iron-cla's are now at Port Royalthe Saugus, Manhattan, Mahopac, Ajax, Catskill, Lebigh and Dictator, and each of them, excepting the Dictator, with a crew of ten seamen and five marines on board. They are all in good condition. The Plymouth has are all in good condition. The Plymouth has been ordered to Philadelphia. She will remain there as the representative ship of the navy during the Exhibition. The North At-lantic squadron, both wooden and iron ships, is in good condition. The order directing vessels to assemble at Port Royal will create no additional expense, as they are all bound to visit that locality before the winter.

The Standing Rock Indian Agency. The following dispatch has been received by General Sherman from General Sheridan, dated Chicago, the 1st instant:

"Colonel Carlin telegraphs this morning that he was obliged to suspend the agent, Burke, at Standing Rock, who, it is believed, had an interview with Kill Eagle, one of the hostile chiefs, and who subsequently sent two hundred and fifty head of cattle, most of which is believed to have gone to hostile camps. We do not want to do anything which would be unpleasant in any way to the Secretary of the Interior or the Commiss of Indian Affairs, but I really think that it would be best for all concerned that army officers should perform the duties at the agency until this trouble is over. Colonel Carbin put Captain R. E. Johnson in charge

The following was sent in reply by General Sherman: The Secretary of War is back again, and I have also seen Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, who says another agent has been appointed for the Standing Rock agency, who will soon be there, but meantime you may instruct General Carlin that he must control all isrues from the agency and permit no issues of any kind that he does not approve, especially to Indians not actually present and known to be friendly and faithful. Edwin Mullet was appointed agent at Standing Rock, but it is understood that there is

some difficulty regarding his acceptance of the appointment and another agent will be ap-

Returning the Compliment.

Last October P. C. Glasgow, since deceased, and P. C. Osborne, of Union Lodge, No. 22, K. P., of this city, presented Stoddard Lodge, No. 17, of Baltimore, with a handsomely carved charter frame. Last Friday evening C. C. Thomas A. Pritchett, P. C. Robert Ellis and Knight Andrew McClelland, of Stoddard Lodge, of Baltimore, came to this city, and visited Union Lodge while in session. In bethalf of the Baltimore Lodge they presented the Washington Knights with resolutions, handsomely engrossed and framed. The resolutions were received on the part of Union Lodge by P. C. Rowzee, and a speech was made by Past Supreme Chancellor, H. Rathburn, of Calanthe Lodge, No. 11, the originator of the Order. Mesers. Ellis and McClelland spoke for the Baltimore Lodge, both referring feelingly to the death of Mr. Glasses. referring feelingly to the death of Mr. Glas-gow. After the lodge adjourned the Balti-more Knights were handsomely entertained in a more substantial way.

When Mrs. Patience Remington, of North Smithfield, Conn., celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday recently her three sons, triplets, fiftynine years old, were present. When they were born their father was offered \$100 to nam them Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, but his patriotism was greater than his avarice, and he named them Washington, Jefferson and

THE EASTERN WAR.

A DECISIVE BATTLE FOUGHT

GREAT VICTORY FOR THE TURKS

TERRIBLE ARTILLERY BATTLE SERVIANS FORCED TO RETREAT

THE TURKS IN FULL PURSUIT

FEARFUL SCENES OF CARNAGE

LONDON, Sept. 4 .- The Standard's special dispatch from Alexinalz reports that the Turks attacked the Servians on the left bank of the forava on Friday, their object being to turn the Servian right. At 10 in the morning the Turkish left began to advance. It met with strong resistance, and for three hours little progress was made. The Turks became exasperated, and advanced step by step, the Scr. vians retiring in good order. At 4 p. m. the Turkish right attacked the Servians with suc-

A Belgrade dispatch to the Standard says simultaneously with the fighting on the left bank of the Morava the Turkish forces attacked Alexinatz from the right bank of the river. Their bombardment was so effective that extensive fires broke out in the town. It is announced that Alexinatz has been evacuated, but the fortress is still held by ten battalions, and is defended by the powerful artillery. The Government publishes no news, but confirms a statement that the Turks were

marching on Krusivatz. Another dispatch to the Standard from Alexinatz states that the Circassians entered three Servian redoubts northwest of Alexinatz. Mines filled with dynamite were discovered. The Turks have gained a base for ope ations against two villages which protect Alexinate on the

A Belgrade telegram says the Russians are determined to form a special corps. The valor of the Russian officers in the battle of Friday is commented on. It is reported that some were wounded by the men under their command.

Reuter's telegram from Semlin reports that the battle on Friday, on the left bank of the Morava, resulted disastrously to the Servians. The Turks, after beating the right wing of the Servians, made a flank movement in the lirection of Krusivatz, their object being to

The Turks have thus turned the Servian position at Alexinatz, and the entire military position is changed. The Turks have already reached the heights of Justrevatz, half way between Teschitza and Krusevatz. They are between Teschitza and Krussvatz. They are advancing along the road which skirts the left bank of the Morava, crosses the river at Praskovatz, and joins the road between Alexinatz and Belgrade at Jabakovatz, a short distance from Deligrad. Gen. Tchemayett is now marching with the bulk of his army transfer of Krusevatz. He has telegraphed to Belgrade for reinforcements, and the Servian Minister of War has ordered Gen. Antitch to march to Krusevatz with twelve thousand men. Crusevatz with twelve thousand men.

graphs as follows: The 1st of September will be memorable in the annals of Turkey and Servia, for one has gained a great victory and the other suffered a serious defeat. Friday's that was the battle of the war. On Wedneslay I received information that before conser og to an armistice Turkey was determined to take Alexinatz and show the world they wer able to crush the insurrection. I left Belgrad on Thursday, and arrived at Alexinatz at 8:36 on Inureday, and arrived at Architatz at 830 Friday morning. The first shot had been fired. The Turks immediately appeared, beginning their movement to turn Tebernayeff's right and cut off the communications of Alexinatz with Deligrad. Hazardous as the design was, it succeeded. I went to the headquarters of Tebernayeff just as he was about to go to the field. He told me that day would decide the field. He told me that day would decide the fate of Alexinatz. He said a serious attac against his communications between Alexi-natz and Deligrad was contemplated. If he succeeded in repelling the attack he thought Alexinatz would be safe, for he believed the Turks would not attempt it again. For some

the artillery.

The valley through which it was necessary the Turks should pass to gain their object was guarded by two strong Servian batteries against which the Turks directed the fire of bree of their batteries. The fight continue three hours, with no advantage to either side. The Turks then reinforced their artillery with three more batteries and advanced, the ire becoming tremendous. The Servians made

teadily advanced.
In the meantime the Turkish infantry were busy. From Alexinatz Servian infantry and cavalry hurried out to meet their advance, and the storm of battle began in earnest. The rl'ages of Suotnos and Great Aarowatz were soon in flames. The Servians, although forced to fall back, did not lose heart. Finally Pre-cilowitz was fired. The Servians were then seized with a panic, and the whole battalion fied. The carnage was terrible. The streets of Alexinatz were filled with the wounded and ying. The events of the day culminated in bombardment by the Turkish artillery, which made the houses rock and the heights shake.
The Turks pursued the flying Servians, pouring in a fearful fire, under which the Servian fire became weaker and weaker and at last ceased. Every one in Belgrade knows that the Servians have been signally defeated. Gen. Tchernaveff has arrived at Deligrad

with most of his army.

London, Sept. 4.—A Standard special from Podgovitza says: "It is stated that Moukhtar Pasha has begun operations at Hjuska. The Montenegrins are abandoning their position. Everything is ready for operations in this

Centennial Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3 .- The number of cash admissions to the Centennial exhibition yesterday was 58,373. Among the visitors to the exhibition wa

x-Secretary Bristow and family. The formal opening of the international live tock display will take place to morrow morning. At 10:30 o'clock a parade of all the horses in the yards will be made, and at 4 clock p. m. the parade will be repeated. A band of music will be in attendance at the latter hour. The judges of the stock exhibition vill assemble at the grounds in the morning to receive the instructions from the bureau of awards, and will begin their labors of Tuesday

awards, and will begin their labors of Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

A concert was given in the main building yesterday by the Schmnacker Piano Company, of this city, which was participated in by Mille. Caterina Lami, of the Italian Opera; Mr. George A. Comly, basso; Mr. Northcott, cornet soloist, and Mr. A. F. Slose, planist.

"Washington Territory, its Growth and Re-"Washington Territory, its Growth and Re ources," was the subject of an address by Hon. Ellwood Evans, in the Pacific Coast Cen non. Eliwood Evans, in the Facine Coast centennial Hall, on Saturday afternoon. After referring to the wealth of timber land, rich alluvial bottom land and -prairie of good agricultural capacity and well adapted to wheat culture and stock raising, the speaker went on to review the early discoveries and subsequent history of the country, including the recensettlement of the dispute for its possession between Great Britain and the United States The great timber, coal and mineral resources of Western Washington, her unsurpassed fish-eries, established school system and her future

The Question Settled. NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- The following dispate was receir terday:

"To t" ...or of the World:
"St. I shall not accept the nomination.
My letter of declination is now in the hands of
Mr. Magone, chairman of the Democratic comHoratio Seymour. ittee. HORATIO SEYMOUR. "UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 2."

Ann Eliza's Alimony. SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 3 .- The property of Brigham Young has been attached judgment for \$3,600, as alimony due to Ann

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION. A Canadian Town Destroyed.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC, Sept. 3 .- A destructive fire broke out here this afternoon in a bakery kept by M. Chaput, near the post office, and spread rapidly till it reached the river near the Grand Trunk railway bridge. In about two hours the entire business part of the town was destroyed. Six hundred houses

ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC, Sept. 3 .- The fire commenced in the west end of the city at 1:30 p. m., and, favored by high wind, soon totally swept the lower part of the city out of existence. The flames ran down both sides of Main street, taking in their course St. Hyacinthe, Quebec and National banks, post office, mar-

Quebec and National banks, post office, market-house, court-house, factories and over eighty wholesale and retail stores.

At 3 p. m. the fire had spread by means of burning cinders to the three parallel streets and burned everything up. People had not time to save a stitch. At 7 p. m. six hundred houses had been burned. A steam fire engine arrived from Monireal by special train at 6:30 p. m., too late to be of much service. Hundreds of families are homeless, with nothing to est. The loss is roughly estimated at two million dollars.

Prize-Fighter's Funeral. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. S .- The funeral of Koster, the dead prize fighter, took place this afternoon. His late residence and the neigh borhood was thronged with people of every grade. The body was viewed by several thou sand persons before removing the remains from the house. Religious services were conducted by Rev. W. B. Erben, of the Protestant Episcopal church, who took occasion to say, in a short address, after the regular service. that the prize ring does not owe its perma nency and brutalizing tendencies to such men as deceased, but rather to those who from se cure positions use their victims as instruments whereby to further their own ends. The entire route of funeral procession from the hou of the latter were crowded with men, wome

Weeden and his trainer (Goodwin) were brought here from New York to-day. The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 3 .- Total number of interments to day, 12; yellow fever, 7.

Pension Office Affairs. The removal of the Pension Office to the Shepherd building, corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, has begun, and by the 15th of the present month the bureau will be settled in its new quarters, and the old Seaton building left deserted. The change will, in many respects, facilitate the working of the bureau, besides furnishing to its em ployees more agreeable and healthful quar-ters. All the rooms in the new building are large, light and cheerful. Those on the second floor, to be occupied by the Commissioner ond floor, to be occupied by the Commissioner, deputy commissioner, medical referee, chief clerk and the mail division, are especially desirable, there being plenty of light, the rooms large, (sixteen feet,) ventilation good and all casy of access. The third floor is to be occupied by the division of records and files and the special service; the fourth by the invalid's division; the fifth by the widows' division, and upon the sixth floor will be stored the old files and miscellineous documents, voluminous files and miscellaneous documents, voluminous but valuable papers. This arrangement will prove of great benefit to the practical workings of the bureau, since it places all the clerks of each division under the personal supervision of its chief, thereby securing from the employees prompt attendance and strict application to business during office hours.

convenience was experienced at the ing to be placed upon th making necessary a trip up and down several flights of stairs whenever the papers in a case were wanted. This evil is remedled by the change of quarters, as the current files of each particular division are now placed upon the particular division are now placed upon the same floor, and within easy access to the clerks having occasion to use them. The many ad-vantages of the removal of the bureau will prove profitable to the Government, clerks, pensioners and all others concerned. It has teen charged by certain opposition journals, whose space is too large for the editorial brains to fill nulses by some anch absurdity. brains to fill unless by some such absurdity, that the pension office is withholding pension certificates for political surposes. In complete refutation of these charges it is but necessary to refer to the records of the office, which show at once the falsity of statements made doubtless for the very purposes against which the cry is raised. The aggregate number of certificates mailed to pensioners during the month of June, including invallds, widows, navy and war of 1812, were 2,185. Number sent during the month of July, 1,905, the decrease during this mouth being caused by the illness of the Commissioner, whose signature is necessary to the completion of each case. Mr. Batson, the acting commissioner during the absence of Mr. Bentley, upon taking charge of the office, in order to bring the ac-cumulated work up to current date before the reductions in the clerical force became neces sary, increased the force in the certificate division. This increase, although crowding the force engaged in mailing certificates, resulted in sending out 3,315 certificates, a number largely in excess of the number mailed in June or July. No adjudicated cases have been withheld longer than necessary to pass the different divisions for record and for the proper signatures. The only cases held is where evi-dence is necessary to their completion. An examination of the records shows a steady in-crease in the work of the Pension Bureau since 1870. The clerical force of no other bureau under the Government is so inadequate to the amount of work required, and even before the reduction made necessary by the action of the ex-Confederate House, almost double duty devolved upon many of its employees. In no other Department has the clerical force been more faithful in the discharge of their duties

or the work more creditably performed.

A Hint to State Associations. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1870. To the Editor of the National Republican: SIR: As a visitor in the city from a distant State, taking a deep interest in politics and anxious to know what is doing by the Repub lican State Associations in the city, I have made many inquiries when and where they hold their meetings, but invariably have failed to obtain the desired information. I believe there are many others transiently in the city who would especially like to be informed about their own State associations, and whose at-tendance would add to the entertainment and interest of the meetings, and I therefore sug-gest that each association in the city furnish THE REPUBLICAN with the time and place of assembling, that a political directory may be published and kept as standing matter from day to day until the campaign closes. What say the clubs?

A London correspondent recalls the fact that Mrs. John Wood was not at first successful in that city. She went before the Londoners as Miss Miggs, in Dicken's "Barnaby Rudge," a character well defined for excessive scrawniness of person and vinegarness of voice. De fying these well-settled outlines, and relying on her own plump prettiness as far more acdaintiest costume and went on the stage as pretty as a picture to play Miss Miggs. The critical audience was shocked by an innovation critical addiscuses was specked by an individual on unwarrantable. And in lieu of acting out the bitter-tongued Miggs in the manner indicated by the author, she made use of artifices successfully employed in burlesques—the smile point blank to the audience, the talk right over the footlights in the style of the comic singer of the present day, and the like. The audience hissed her from the stage, and would not per-mit her to return, and the play wound up with-

Save the Berries. A middle-aged lady and her grown-up daughter, says an exchange, went berrying down north, a few days since, in a swam where a few years since a large ditch had bee excavated some six feet wide and nearly that grown a thin moss and grass covering, resem-bling the ground adjacent, and upon this the old lady walked without the least suspicion of its treacherous weakness. She at once broke through and began sinking rapidly. Being pious she at ones thought of her prayers, but when she had sunk waist deep in the cold, slimy water, she became excited, and shouted at the top of her voice, "Oh, Lord! oh, Lord! if you can't save me, save my berries," and threw her basket toward the solid ground. The deughter rescued her, and now laughs at her on account of her peculiar entreaty.

An Old Landmark Gone. Richard Thompson, the subject of this notice and one of the oldest inhabitants of this District, died last Friday morning at the residence of his son-in-law in this city. Mr. Thompson was a native of Annapolis, Md., where he was born March 20, 1790. He came to Georgetown in 1811, then barely of age, when he into partnership with the late Enoch Tucker, under the name and firm of Tucker & Thompson. At that time Georgetown was moof a business place than Washington. In 1824 they moved to this city, where they continued in business together until 1834, never dissolving the original partnership. They came from Annapolis together, and during their long lives sustained the kindest relations as friends and members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Thompson was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in Captain Stull's Rifles Georgetown volunteers. He was a strict mem-ber of the M. E. Church for sixty-five years, and was one of the pioneers of that denomina-tion in this District. He was one of the largest, perhaps the largest, contributor in establishing and building the old Wesley chapel. He has and building the old Wesley chapel. He has lived to see that once poor, and as he used to say, almost despised denomination become respected and powerful. He has seen a variety of fortunes. He has experienced prosperity and advereity. He has seen families and kindred rise and fall, and peace and war succeed in their turn. He has beheld the city in which he lived rising in a manner new around bim. He was becoming a stranger in the midst of a He was becoming a stranger in the midst of a new succession of men. A race who scarcely knew him had arisen to fill the earth. And after all he has beheld his eyes are now closed for-

dissolution, stamped on all things, has claimed bim for itself. In all the mutations of the world and its fortunes; amid every vicissitude of a long and eventful life, he maintained a eputation for honesty and integrity above suspicion and beyond reproach. ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN GONE. The residents of Georgetown and many of those of this city were yesterday both sur-prised and pained to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Esau Pickrell, of the former place, who died at his farm in Montgomery county, Md., yesterday morning, at 9:15 o'clock, of con-gestion of the lungs. The deceased was fifty-seven years of age, and an extensive lumber merchant in Georgetown, where he was held in high esteem by his follow-citizens, who by their suffrage in years past elevated him to positions of importance and prominence. Honest and straightforward in all his dealings, he commanded universal respect on every hand, and was deserving of the respect paid. The re-mains were brought to Georgetown last night, and the funeral will take place from the

ever. Time has conquered him at last, and

LE DROIT PARK.

What Three Years Have Done. Mr. James H. McGill, architect, has forrarded to the inspector of buildings, Mr. Thos. M. Plowman, a communication, in which he furnishes interesting information in relation to the improvements made in LeDroit Park within the last two years. He states that the different tracts of land composing the park were purchased at different times from June, 1872, o March, 1873, by Messrs. A. L. Barber & Co., and united by these gentlemen into one tract, which has been carefully surveyed and reorded. This park is in the form of an equilateral triangle, with one side resting on Boundary street and reaching from Seventh street eastward to Second street, and contains fifty acres. Until its subdivision by the present proprietor the eastern tract had been used for private residences and grounds, and the western portion had laid uninclosed for several years, and had been used as a public common. Improvements were soon commenced on a liberal scale; a handsome pattern of combination wood and iron fence was adopted and built all along the entire front and a board fence all along the rear, making one inclosure. All the interior fences were removed, and the lots thrown in together, affording a continuous gas, water and sewer mains laid.

The erection of buildings was commenced in July, 1873, since which time eight large brick residences have been erected on the north side of Maple avenue and two on the south side, costing from \$4,000 to \$12,000 each; ten houses on the north side and ten on the south side of Spruce street, at an average cost of \$3,500; two houses on the north side of Elm street, costing \$3,000 each; four houses on east side, and five on the west side of Harewood avenue, costing from \$4,000 to \$10,000 each. A very superior stable and carriage-house has been completed for A. Langdon, esq., and another is in course of erection for A. R. Appleton, dences and two handsome stables have been constructed, at a cost of about \$200,000. These houses are either built separately or in couples; are nearly all of brick; of varied designs, no two being alike either in size, shape or style of finish, or in the color of exterior. About \$4,000 has been expended in the purchase and planting of ornamental shade trees and hedges, and about \$50,000 in street improvements. About 4,500 lineal feet of streets have been graded and graveled, 9,000 feet of stone and brick gutters laid, 5,000 feet of brick pavement, 4,000 feet of sewer mains, 3.550 feet of water mains and 3.800 feet of gas mains laid. All of this expense has been by the proprietors of the property without a dol-lar from the District or authorities, and all the work has been done in the best and most liberal manner, under the direction of Mr. Mc-Gill. The plan contemplates the finishing of all its streets and the erection of two hundred tastefully-designed, conveniently-arranged and well-built detached and semi-detached residences, and when completed cannot fall being a credit to all concerned. During the time stated the value of improvements con-

structed in other portions of the county amount to upwards of \$100,000. Sunday at Gunston Hall. Yesterday the steamer Mary Washington extended her usual trip to Mount Vernon springs and took a select party of about a hundred persons, of both sexes, to Gunston hall, the ancient seat of the great Masons of Virginia, and now owned by that genial gentleman staunch Republican, civil engineer, journalist, soldier and happy orator, Colonel Edward Daniels, where at the mansion and in the wildwoods, here and there adorning the old Mason estate, they enjoyed themselves greatly, remaining there from about noon till 7 p. m., when the steamer, on her second trip for the day, took them off. Prior to their departure and listened to highly-interesting remarks upon scientific fruit-growing, astronomy, &c., by Professor Brainerd and others, which were in-terspersed by comic "opera" by a band com-posed of Professor W. H. Burr, author, bibliquiet humorist, &c., and a pumpkin-vine artis-tically modified by a jack-built other varieties of amusement.

In their enthusiasm over the delights of the

themselves in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we cordially thank Captain Troth for his many courtesies, and commend him and the steamer Mary Washington, under his command, to the confidence of all who seek pleasure upon the Potomac, assuring such as may be unacquainted with the good Captain that his urbanity, attention, to the comfort of his patrons and watchfulness over his boat cannot be too highly recommended.

Parading in Light Costume.

Michael Kearns, "a youth of fourteen and to fame unknown," got under the influence of bad whisky and old Sol's rays yesterday. The combined pressure of both neated his blood to self of all superfluous clothing and parade the streets of East Washington in the garb that nature gave him, but before he had entirely disrobed Officer Blandford prevailed upon him to visit the Eighth precinct station, where he ras detained and given an opportunity to cool

The residence of Mrs. Robert Bayne, corner

of Seventh and Distracts southwest was entered between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday afteroon, during the absence of the occupants, and obbed of \$150 or \$200. The thief entered by breaking through a window, and his plunder consisted of jewelry and small articles. Sergeout Leach, of the Fifth precinct, arrested a young man named George Jones about 8 o'clock last evening, and found some of the stolen articles upon him. Jones is about eighteen years of age, and claims to hall from New York. He was locked up in the Fifth-

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

A WRECK AT SANDY HOOK

EXPRESS TRAIN THROWN INTO THE CANAL

ENGINEER KILLED AT HIS POST

DIED WITH HIS HAND ON THE THROTTLE NARROW ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS

Scenes and Incidents of the Collision

An accident, which by a marvel resulted n the death of only one person, happened early yesterday morning on the Baltimore and Oblo railroad, a few miles east of Harper's Ferry. The Western night express from Cincinnati and the West, due in this city at 7 a. m., collided with a portion of a freight train which had been thrown off the track at a curve between Sandy Hook and Weaverstown sta-Nearly the whole passenger train was thrown into the canal adjoining the track at this point, the engineer being killed and sev-eral others slightly injured.

THE FREIGHT TRAIN, which was westward bound, was running on regular time, and when it reached the abrupt curve at the place above mentioned several of the cars were thrown from the track, and ran o far over as to partially cross the adjoining rails for eastward-bound trains. The morning rails for eastward-bound trains. The morning express was then due at that point, it being about 5 o'clock, and hardly had the freight train come to a sudden stop before the east-ward-bound passenger train was heard

ROARING AROUND THE CURVE. In a moment the engine struck the obstruct-ing freight cars, and the passenger train was thrown over the embankment into the Chesa-peake and Ohio canal. The passenger train was composed of seven cars. Directly behind was composed of seven cars. Directly behind the engine were an express, a mail and a bag-gage car, and after these were two passenger cars and a sleeping coach.

The engine and all the cars, except the sleeper, were tumbled over into the canal. When the express rounded the curve and came in sight of the freight train the engineer. Joshua Shipley, and the fireman, Steve Rey-nolds, saw that there was not time enough to ston the train, and recovered to save their own

stop the train, and prepared to save their own lives by LEAPING FROM THE ENGINE

Reynolds cleared the locomotive and escaped unburt, but Shipley evidently did not jump until there was not an instant to spare, and then jumped toward the canal. When the collision took place the postal car was partially telescoped over the engine. Shipley fell under the former car, and was carried down the supplemental to the water where his under the former car, and was carried down the embankment into the water, where his body was found under the debris of the postal coach. No injury was found upon the body, and it is supposed that he was drowned. The only other person who received any serious injury was a postal clerk named Waile, who was in the mail-car, and who was cut tayously about the head and received any cut severely about the head and received seri

ous internal injuries. Several of the numerous passengers were slightly bruised and cut, but none received anything but trifling injuries. At the point where the accident occurred on one side of the track the mountain rises quite abruptly, and on the other an embankment fifteen feet high separates the road from the water-way. The engine, when thrown from the track, was turned completely over and partially buried in the bottom of the canal, only a small portion being visible above the surface of the water. The cars ROLLED DOWN THE EMBANEMENT and turned, wheels upward. The confusion the passenger cars was great, and some incl

dents, more amusing than serious, are related found themselves lying along the top and side of the car in water. Those who were not too badly stunned immediately went to the aid of the railroad employees in clearing up the debris and looking for the injured ones. It was then that Waite was found, half crushed, in from under the same car. A wrecking train arrived at the point early in the morning, and diately.

The freight cars struck by the engine were

badly demolished, and all of the cars of the passenger train, excepting the sleeper, were njured, and the postal car was a complete wreck. The passengers arrived in this city at two o'clock in the afternoon, not much in jured, but showing the signs of a terrible scare. Shipley's body was sent to his home in Baltimore, attended by the fireman, who

resides in that city.

The greatest matter of wonder about the accident is that it did not result in the death of more than one man, and that so little other injury to the life and limbs of the pas sengers was done. The accident cannot be attributed to carelessness of the railroad employees, as the first accident to the freight train was unforeseen and unaccountable, and there was not time enough after that to stop the express train. The express was six minates late at Harper's Ferry, and making good time at the curve when the collision occurred It was an unfortunate accident, that might have occurred on any other well-regulated

AN IOWA MAN'S EXPERIENCE. There is an amusing phase to even such se rious occurrences as a railroad accident, and the Sandy Hook accident was no exception to the rule. Any one who had time to stop and reflect might have laughed heartily at the ridiculous position into which some of the pas-sengers were thrown. One of the passengers was an Iowa Granger named R. E. Dye, who was traveling towards Philadelphia with the

usual accompaniment of a wife, a four-months-old baby and a plethoric carpet-bag.

When the car turned over into the canal the Iowa party turned with it, and the Granger found himself at the bottom, with his wife plumped on top of him, and the baby missing After a while the baby began to cry, and was found under a seat and the water-cooler, with found under a seat and the water-cooler, with only its head sticking far enough out of the water to let it squall, which it began to do, as soon as it regained its senses, with all the vigor that a four-months' life on an lowa prairie could give. The baby was pried out and found to be sound and hearty. The Granger himself received a cut over the eye. When he arrived in Washington, and was shown to Boyle's hotel with a rag around his head, and looking as much like a martyr as an lowa Granger could, who was going to the Centennial with his wife and a plump baby, he was immediately interviewed by reporters.

Mr. Dye was a regular Granger, with a plentiful growth of stiff whiskers hanging from his chin and growing up out of his shirt-collar, with store-clothes and an inconceivable pride

his chin and growing up out of his shirt-collar, with store-clothes and an inconceivable pride on account of the baby, which is the only child that has been born to him for thirteen years. He handled it with a rough gentleness, holding it out with both arms, as he explained how the cooler laid upon it. The baby is worthy of its father, being nearly as large as its mother, and having a mouth planned on a generous scale. Mr. Dye thought its nerves were racked, and said that it had become a general favorite on the cars, but he was afraid the accident would make it cross. The babe's yocal achievements at the hotel showed his vocal achievements at the hotel showed hi ability to make himself a general favorite in a crowded car at night.

acoust to make himself a general tavorke in a crowded car at night.

Mr. Dye wanted it reported in the papers that Mr. R. E. Dye and family, of Leon, lowa, did not receive any serious injury. He said that the rumor had got out that the baby had been cut in two, and he was afraid that the been cut in two, and he was afraid that the report might get back to lows, where the babe was a general favorite, and its big brothers and sisters would be distracted. He then gave a graphic description of the "scooting" of the train into the canal, and his own dilemma when he found himself pinned down by the weight of his wife. Mr. Dye wandered about the depot in the afternoon with a handkerchief about his head and a pipe in his mouth, and told over the story of the narrow secape of the baby as many times as there were employees and policemen about the building. From all he received advice, in case of another collision, to hold on to his seat and do a hundred other things, which the willing Iowan promised to

[By Telegraph.]

Another Account.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3 .- By the breaking o an axle on an empty train of coal hoppers at Weaverton, the Hagerstown junction on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a short distance

from Harper's Ferry, this morning three trains were wrecked. When the first train going West had proceeded a few hundred yards past Weaverton an axle of a coal hopper broke, throwing several cars off the track. Before a flagman could be sent back a second train of coal hoppers came on and dashed into the first. The collision destroyed the engine of the second train, and besides wrecking several cars, threw two of them directly across the other tracks. Fortunately no one was seriously injured by the collision, although the engineer and fireman were slightly bruised

and narrowly escaped being killed. A few minutes after the Western mail train due in Baltimore at 9 o'clock in the morning, came around a short curve west of the wreck and plowed through a portion of the wreck, and finally, starting a coal hopper, ran off the track down an embankment into the canal. The engine went to the bottom of the canal with three cars piled on top, while the baggage car rested on the opposite side. For a time the wildest excitement and confusion prevailed among the passengers, but it was soon ascertained that with the exception of a few cuts and severe bruises none of the passengers were seriously injured. Joshua G. Shipley, the engineer, remained faithful to his duty, and an hour later his body was found wedged in the cab, with both hands

GRASPING THE THROTTLE

of the locomotive. He was taken out of five feet of water, and as the body bere but few bruises, it is supposed that he was drowned. Stephen J. Reynolds, the fireman, was badly bruised and seriously scalded by the escaping steam. Reynolds states that on rounding the curve before the accident Shipley discovered. curve before the accident Shipley disc the wreck first, and simply said: "Oh, my God!" The tracks of the road-bed were torn God!" The tracks of the road-bed were torn up for some distance, but were speedily replaced, and the passengers arrived in Baltimore at 4 this afternoon. The train hands state that there was not time after the first accident to flag the Western train. It is said that Clifton Robey, a drover, had his left eye put out by a piece of glass. G. D. Evans, of this city, was slightly bruised; Baggage master Martin had his right ankle sprained; W. Delroach, the express messener, was badly out roach, the express-messenger, was badly cut about the face and shoulders by broken glass; United States Mail-clerks Rittenhouse and United States Mail-clerks Rittenhouse Waite were also slightly bruised.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Enthusiastic Meeting on Saturday Night. The New York Republican Association held its regular meeting on Saturday evening at Gonzaga hall, President R. H. Duell in the

chair, J. H. Carmiencke, secretary. After the reading of the minutes of the pre ceding meeting, receiving reports from officers and the transaction of other routine business, Mr. J. G. Hensey, chairman of the campaign committee, announced the fact that reduced transportation had been secured to New York city at the rate of \$10 for the round trip, commencing October 15, tickets good for thirty days from day of sale, to be obtained up to the

days from day of sale, to be obtained up to the day before election.

Upon application, the following were then elected active members of the association, viz: Sidney S. Jones, James W. Kemp, Thomas McMahon, H. J. Gifford, John Drummond, Lorenzo A. Bailey, James Dodge, R. M. McKee, Charles F. Brayton, P. C. Hyam, S. I. Crissey, C. S. Gregory, John Carroll, A. W. Adams and G. W. Dease.

The resignation of J. E. Mallet, who is about departing for the far West, was presented and accepted, and, on motion of Judge J. L. Lake, he was unanimously elected an honorary member.

On motion of Capt. S. E. Thomasen, the fol-

owing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives demonstrated its opposition to the legitimate results of the war, and by its alliance with the disloyal and dan gerous elements of the South has subordinated the Democratic party to the claim of the Southern Democracy, the men who were guilty of rebellion, and who have never abandoned their faith in the "lost cause;" and whereas the New York Republican Associa-tion of the District of Columbia regards the action of the Democratic party in Congress as adverse to the best interests of the country. while it labored to sustain the hopes of the South with all that fuvolves: therefore—

Resolved, That this association considers the

political condition of the nation as calling for the nomination of the best men of the Repub cratic party shows that it has no sympathy with the wants and aspirations of the people, who are justified in demanding that the re-sults of the war shall not be evaded, but se-

cured.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, by elinging to its old associates and parading its old heretical principles, by seeking to reverse Republican legislation and practically cripple the Government, under the false pretense of reform and retrenchment, is utterly unfit to be entrusted with power. Resolved, That the nominations by the Republican convention assembled at Saratoga of Edwin D. Morgan for Governor and Sherman S. Rogers for Lieutenant Governor are wise

tried loyalty and devoted patriotism, and that jority may mark their election.

Resolved, That the remainder of the ticket, composed of the following well-known gentle-men, viz : Judge of the Court of Appeals, Geo. F. Danforth; canal commissioner, Daniel C. Spencer; State prison inspector, Chas. T. Trow-bridge; Presidential electors-at-large, Abraham X. Parker and William H. Seward, should re-

and acceptable, both gentlemen being of well-

ceive our earnest and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That the signs of the times indicate an ignoble defeat of the Democratic party, because it will be deserved.

Messrs. Bell, Hensey and Mitchell were appointed a committee to investigate the right

of suffrage of Government employees in the State of New York.

A resolution was also adopted, that hereafter, until election, the association hold its meetings weekly.

Speeches then followed by Judge Tarbell and Col. Musgrove, of Mississippi, the latter chairman of the State central committee; also, chairman of the State central committee; also, by Messrs. Martin, Thompson, Bell and Col. N. H. Browne, of the association. The latter also entertained the meeting with some cam-paign songs, in which the association almost unanimously joined in the chorus. The meeting was large, and all present seemed full of faith in Hayes and Wheeler, as well as Morgan and Rogers.

well as Morgan and Rogers. At 9:45 the association adjourned. LYCEUM BUREAU EXCURSIONS.

Gala Day and Evening. The complimental excursion to the managers of the Lyceum Bureau excursions, tendered that popular organization by the officers of the steamer Mary Washington, proved both a remarkable and deserved success. The Lyceum Bureau have managed their fexcursions this season in a style infinitely pleasing and acceptable to their patrons, who have embraced the very best classes of our society. So far, thanks to the judicious management of the steamer, not a single accident has occurred, and the children have been as safe on board as the older ensuren nave been as sale on board as the older people. No profanity, no vulgar talk, no in-toxication, nothing whatever to offend ears polite has been permitted to mar the uniform pleasure of these trips. The choirs of the churches participating in the sail from Wednes-day to Wednesday have furnished delightful music and intelligent ladies and combiners. music and intelligent ladies and gentlemen have enjoyed a refined social intercourse. It Bureau excursions so popular and so hand

omely patronized.
The courtesy of the officers of the Mary Washington was ably seconded by the people on last Friday. The morning excursion enabled a large number of families to spend a cool and happy day at Vernon Springs, while the evening one was pronounced by the ele-gant party on board one of the most enjoyable in all their experience. The community has great reason to cordially thank the Barnards and their associates for affording it the best and steadiest series of excursions ever given from Washington down the lovely and historic Potomac. The future ones of the season, un-der their management, will be characterized by all the desirable qualities marking those of the past. This elaborate reference is made be cause it has been fairly won.

The members of the 4th Connecticut regiment have been requested by Chaplain Howland to provide themselves with Moody and Sankey song books before they go into camp at Philadelphia.

Three girls, none of whom were over fifteen years of age, were arraigned in a Sacrament